ENGLAND.

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Progress of the Election Polls-A Prominent Liberal Defeated-Home Rulers' Gains-The Balance of Power Party.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 11, 1874. Mr. M. Stewart, conservative, has been elected to Parliament from Wigton Burghs, defeating the iberal candidate, Right Hon. George Young, Lord Advocate for Scotland, who held the seat in the

The Vote in the Counties-The Party Forces. LONDON, Feb. 12-5:30 A. M.

Eighteen conservatives and nine liberals were returned by vesterday's county elections. HOW THE PARTIES COUNT THIS MORNING. Returns thus far show the election of 310 con

servatives and 269 liberals and home rulers to The conservatives have gained eighty-three seats

formerly held by liberals, and the liberals have gained thirty-one.

The Contest in Ireland.

LONDON, Feb. 12-3 A. M. Returns thus far received show that forty-one home rulers, twenty-three conservatives and nine liberals have been elected in Ireland. The home rulers are confident of electing a total of over sixty members to the new Parliament.

Petitions will be presented against the members returned from Ennis, Dublin, Wicklow and Water-

IRELAND.

Shipping Damaged by Storm.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALO.

LONDON, Feb. 11, 1874. The weather is very tempestuous to-day on the southwest coast of ireland, and some damage to

STORM IN THE BALTIC.

Floods from a Heavy Gale-Great Loss of Property.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 12-3 A. M. A heavy gale which prevailed yesterday, on the Battic Sea caused it to overflow along the entire

eastern coast of Schleswig-Holstein. The dikes protecting the low lands were burst in many places and great tracts of country were flooded. The damage to property is immense, and serious loss of life is feared.

AMUSEMENTS.

Old Folks' Concert.

It is a melancholy but undeniable fact that, with a portion of the musical public, an entertainment in which features of a character foreign to the power than the music itself. On no other ground could the immense attendance at Steinway Hall last night be accounted for. Over a score of ladies and gentlemen, dressed in outlandish costumes, occupied the stage and rendered a programme, pretty well diversified, but rarely rising above nediocrity. There was some good part singing, madrigals, glees, &c., an agreeable saxophone solo. a tenor ditto not so agreeable, and a rather pleasing Maschera," on the harp. The finished style and welltrained voice of Mrs. Caroline Richings Bernard were the principal features of the concert. Some people say that a Flaherty or other like name must be Italianized into Flacrit, or Foley into Foli, before it can be tolerated by polite ears, even when accompanied by the most magnificent voice, But when artists are obliged to conceal their real names under such meaningless terms as Margery Pinchwife, Win the Fight Little Wit, Taffy Touchightly, and Susan Sweetappie, it is hard resisting the impression that such a course is adopted to hide the absence of real musical talent. The performance last evening, however, tended to remove partially such an impression. We trust that the success of this "costume" concert will not lead to similar extravagances in the dresses of singers. It would be hard to appreciate even the quarret from "Rigoletto" when sung by four persons in Kickapoo war paint or Ashantee reception dress. trained voice of Mrs. Caroline Richings Bernard were

Musical and Dramatic Notes. A matinée will be given to-day by Bryant's Min-

strels for the benefit of the Church of St. Cecilia. A musical matinée will be given to-day at Mason

& Hamlin's organ warerooms, Union square, with

Ciet ! Dumas Als wants to alter Verdi's libretto of his "Dame aux Camelias" for Miolan Carvalho. Is not the present "Traviata" good enough for a

A subscriber of the Church Music Association says that the best seats in Steinway Hall are occupied by small boys before the main doors are opened for each concert.

Miss Lydia Thompson has a sister whose profes sional name is Miss Clara Thompson, whose marital name is Mrs. Henry Bracey, and who has been acting in Australia in operetta.

One of the freshest impersonations in "Folline." at the Pifth Avenue, is that of Miss Jewett as Gabrielle. It is sweet without being deficient in bead and ingenuous without being deficient in

In regard to "Ought We to Visit Her." the dram atization from Mrs. Edwardes' novel of that name, a good London authority remarks with respect to its production at the Royalty :- "The plot of the novel is one admirably suited for dramatization, and on the whole the task has not been badly per formed, although we must confess to a certain brusque transition to the dénouement in the last act. We are accustomed in farces to the rapid helter-skelter of the actors into the final tableau, but in a genuine comedy, such as the one we are writing of, we might expect a more careful approach to the solution."

THE LIEDERKRANZ BALL

The great carnival event of the year takes place to-night at the Academy of Music. The Lieder-kranz Society of New York, which stands at the head of all German musical organizations in this country, pay their respects to the merry Prince Carnival, and their preparations for the event are. indeed, of a colossal nature. The ball will commence at nine o'clock P. M. with a series of tableaux vivants, representing Time, the Seasons. of Prince Carnival, Comus and the Grand Recen tion. Prince Carnival's annual message to his Liederkranz subjects concludes as follows:—

tion. Prince Carnival's annual message to his Liederkranz subjects concludes as follows:—

We, Prince Carnival, send greeting to all our faithful followers and congratalate them upon the fact, now patent to everyone, that 'all the fools are not dead yet. I and that, owing to their untiring exertions, all manne of toolishness is on the increase everywhere. When we contrast the state of affairs in the realm of folly with that of other great empires it is evident that our factories government is fully as successful as that our factories potentate, whoever he's. We are at pace with expect potentate, whoever he's. We are at pace with expecting, including our mother-in-law. We are on standing, including our mother-in-law. We are on standing, including our mother-in-law. We are on the Spanish compaper, no absent navy. We recognize the Spanish companish the nave no poor diplomatic relations. Our laws are manniactured to be broken. We legislate solely to pass away the time and invent mischell. There is no back pay on our consciences. Femnle suffrage was one of our carliest games. The past year has witnessed no perseration on the part of any of our officials, and, as a consequence, our humorous capital remains unimprired. We have imposed no tax on high apirus. As crime in more of less of a serious nature, we have decreed that it be jorever abolished. It is the great aim of the fools to unmask the knaves of society. In this effort great success has been attained since last April 1. The resuit is seen in the increased popularity of jails as piaces of inshionable seclusion, while our most influential fools have seized upon the honors and emoluments of office. Since every ma

ON THE WARPATH.

Massacre of Lieutenant Robinson, of th Fourteenth Infantry, and Corporal Coloman, of the Second Cavalry-The Red Cloud Agent Shot—Probable Barning of the Agency.

CHHYRNER, Wyoming Territory, Feb. 11, 1874. Information telegraphed from Fort Laramic states that on Monday last Lieutenant Robinson of the Fourteenth infantry, and Corporal Coleman, of Company K, Second cavalry, were surrounded from Fort Laramie, and murdered. Their bodies were found yesterday riddled with bullets and arrows, but not otherwise mutilated. Two com panies of cavalry, under command of Captain

panies of cavalry, under command of Captain Egan and Lieutenant Allison, have been sent in pursuit of the Indians.

Colonel Bullock arrived at Fort Fetterman yesterday, and reports that he saw a large party of Indians on the upper crossing of the Horae Shoe Creek singing and dancing a scalp dance. The Sioux are reported as raiding in almost every direction, burning ranches, murdering ranchmen and stealing stock. A company of cavalry, under command of Captain Wessels, left here to-day for Potter station, on the Union Pacific Railroad, where the Indians have been driving in the section men and stealing stock.

where the Indians have been driving in the section men and stealing stock.

A later telegram from Fort Laramie states that the mail carrier from the Red Cloud Agency, with an Indian escort, has just arrived and brings information that Frank Appleton, who was acting Indian agent in the absence of Agent Saville, was shot on Monday might, by the Minneconyon Sioux. The same night four-teen mules were stolen from the government freighter, Charles Gorcau, within three miles of the agency.

At the White Clay Agency the Indians have driven off the beet herders and taken charge, saying they would do their own issuing. The corpse of Mr. Appleton his left, with the agency's doctor, for Fort Laramie. The Doctor says he will not return to be made a target of. Troops have been telegraphed for, and the greatest excitement prevails.

A large fire was seen in the direction of the Red

valls.

A large fire was seen in the direction of the Red Cloud Agency last evening, and it has probably been burned ere this, as there appears to be a general uprising.

The bodies of Lieutenant Robinson and Corporal Coloman have just arrived at the post in a mutilated condition. Captain Egan's command is expected to arrive at the lort to-night, as the Indians crossed back to the agency the same day of the massacre. The Quaker Indian policy is now bearing iruit.

General Ord Confirms the Assassina tions and Depredations.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 11-Midnight, General Ord has received the following from Colonel Smith, commanding at Fort Laramie:-

Colonel Smith, commanding at Fort Laramie:—
Dr. Saville, agent at Red Cloud agency, reports by letter that his chief clerk, Frank Appleton, was shot and killed by a Minicauja Indian on the night of the 8th inst.

Agent Howard, from Spotted Tail agency, writes me that several large war parties from both agencies have leit, and fears that all the Indians will commence hostilities.

Colonel Smith also reports that the flour issued to the Indians key throw away, and that their year's supply of beef has been so wasted that it will be exhausted next month.

General Ord is doing all possible to meet the apprehended troubles. Troops are scouring in all directions.

Additional news just received from Fort Laramie says that the bodies of Lieutenant Robinson and Corporal Coleman were found scalped and completely riddled with arrows this morning. Lieutenant Robinson's young wite is at the fort.

Until the second report spoken of above the military authorities claim the agents have not reported the departure of war parties from the reservations.

Calis for mass meetings have been issued in the papers to express indignation at the Indian policy

rvations.

Calis for mass meetings have been issued in the papers to express indignation at the Indian policy pursued by the government.

WEATHER REPORT. WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12-1 A. M.

Probabilities. For Thursday in New England northwest winds. rising barometer, clear weather and lower tem-

perature. FOR THE SOUTHERN AND MIDDLE STATES SOUTH AND WEST WINDS, HIGHER TEMPERATURE, FALLING BAROMETER AND INCREASING CLOUDINESS.

The Weather in This City Yesterday. The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in

Pharmacy, Herald Bulloting :
1873, 1874,

3 A. M. 237 23 3:30 P. M. 37

6 A. M. 27 22 6 P. M. 39

9 A. M. 27 24 9 P. M. 39

12 M. 34 30 12 P. M. 37 Average temperature yesterday. 27
Average temperature for corresponding date

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

Has Last Year's Management Been Wise!-A Card from an Officer.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-I desire through the columns of the HERALD to call attention to some glaring anomalies in relaholds its annual election to-day, and to call attention to a ticket, together with a circular letter. signed by what purports to be a nominating committee, selected by Orestes Cleveland, wh heads the ticket for President of the America Institute, and not selected—as has been the inva-riable custom—by the members of the Institute, i

ting. the following extracts from the circular letter with the actual facts compiled from the records and from the reports of the Finance Committee and the Board of Managers, presented at the annual meeting last Thursday evening.

In selecting managers for the exhibition, we have re-tained nearly all the Board of 1873, believing that their fitness has been well established by their unprecedented economy of management at the last exhibition, it being shown that their savings, as compared with the preced-ing exhibition, were nearly \$12,000. The net proft upon the exhibition was nearly \$10,000, to which has yet to be added moneys not yet collected, which will increase the earnings to nearly \$18,000.

tent for one year of 40 lots, on which Exhibition Building stands.

Taxes and water rate for one year, 1873.

Taxes and water rate for one year, 1873.

The rate of the building and furniture, paid by the sear 1875, for permanent improvements on the Exhibition Building, \$9,299, the proportion of that sum to be apportioned to the expenses of 1873 is one-fifth.

Amount expended by the managers in conducting

1873 is one-lifth 1,999
Amount expended by the managers in conducting the fair or 1873.

Salary of the General Superintendent for the year 1873. aterest for one year on the sum of \$9,999 expended by the Board of Directors on the Exhibition

Gross receipts from the use of the building.\$68,089 68,089 Dead loss to the Institute.

Dead loss to the Institute.

Thus it will be seen by the records that so far from the Institute naving made upwards of \$15,000 by the fair of 1873, it has made an absolute loss of \$12,000 by the pretended economical and wise management alluded to in the circular. Very respectfully yours,

JOHN B. BICH,

Vice President of the American Institute.

OBITUARY. N. P. Trist.

N. P. Trist, an American diplomatic officer of great experience, and Commissioner of the United states in August, 1847, for the negotiation of a treaty of peace with Mexico, died yesterday morning at Alexandria, Va., at the age of seventy-four chief. There is no back pay on our consciences. Female suffrage was one of our carliest games. The past year has witnessed no origination on the part of any of our officials, and, as a consequence, our humorous capital remains unimpaired. We have innoced no tax on high spirits. As crime is more or less of a serious mature, we have decreed that it be forever abolished. It is the great aim of the fools to anmask the knaves of society. In this effort great success has been artained since last April 1. The result is seen in the increased popularity of Jalis as biaces of inshinomable seclarion, while our most influential fools have seized upon the honors and emoluments of office. Since every man is either a knave or a fool, it is only necessary for us to put the knaves under lock and key, to secure to ourselves all the fun that can be squeezed out of the lemon of life. Let us continue to do it, In conclusion, we cuircat our loyal subjects to enter hearily into the spirit of our annual metry-unking. The Fanic will begin at nine o'clock by the watch on the Khine. The Hoboken boats may run every afteen minutes during the evening, if they want to. Not more than six pairs of Siamese twins can be admitted to the seens of revelry at the same time. Specie payment having been resumed for this occasion, German silver will be given in change when required. The musicians are requested to play the music of the Future hercatter.

Messers, Bernstein and Dietz furnish the musical attractions on this occasion. The suggestion of the United States to Texas, the publication of which produced an excellent effect in tonling down an excited state of public feeling which was prevailing at the moment on both sides of the line.

WASHINGTON

Redistribution of the Currency Discussed in the Senate.

COMMON SENSE AND SPECIE.

"Little Rhody" and the Big West Flinging Taunts at Each Other.

Overhauling the Interior Department.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1874. The Senate on the Question of Specie or No Specie-Redistribution of the Currency-"If the East Protest the West

The Senate was to-day again stirred to its depths on the finance question, when the discussion was opened on the proposition contained in Senator Sherman's bill, reported yesterday, contemplating circulation from the East to the other sections of the country. The debate on the question proper was not strictly adhered, to but throughout th day took almost as wide a range as the parent subject of the finances when recently before the Senate. The leading Senators had no idea that the bill would elicit so much animated strife as was exhibited in the difference of opinions and in the earnestness with which they were avowed. But the West came up with a bayonet charge and delivered a rattling fire, and with well dis-ciplined vigor repelled the attack made so nsidiously upon its line, wherein have been intrenched the calm forces of expansion, acting on the defensive against the attacks of the "hard cash" stipendiaries. Senator Logan led off in defence, and positively said that the West would not agree to the bill as an increase nor a distribution of the currency circulation. It was the same old An amusing passage at arms occurred between Senator Anthony, of Rhode Island, and Senator Logan, the former standing up for his State, while the latter sneeringly belittled "Little Rhody" by suggesting that he could put that State with all its capital into a county of the great prairie State of Illinois. Sprague, who seems to be like a sapling bent by the late financial storm, listened with in terest and smiled grimly as .. the - compat deepened, in which the - cause - of -- Rhode Island was not bettered when regarded in an impartial light. Next came the ever-ready charger ton, in the attack, en arriere, who insisted that, if the currency were to be equalized by redistribution, the bill did not go one-third of the way and was not one-third of the measure of equalization, if it was intended to equalize the circulation, asserted that the West was better able to take forty millions of circulation on the day of the panic than she was to take ten millions on September 16, 1865, and thus she repelled the argument so frequently made by the East that the West, not having taken what she proposed at the last distribution, would not now take her share if the volume of the national bank currency was increased. Senator Ferry, of Michigan, iol-lowed, doing battle for the West, and sustained the positions taken by the two distinguished combatants, Morton and Logan, and he firmly held the same ground, which preserves intact the attitude heretofore exhibited by the West in requiring more circulation, or, in other terms, inflation. The South remained steadily in reserve and through Senator Merrimon came up courageously. who demanded even larger concessions, insisting by his amendment that the transfer of circulation be increased to seventy-five millions. This, of course, was regarded as asking too much, and Senators Edmunds, Sherman, Stewart, Sargent, Morrill, of Vermont, and others, repelled the assault thus made on the accumulated capital of the East, which side of the question, narrowed down to what was proposed by the bill, was advocated strenuously by them, and it may reasonably be said that the decided opposition to anything beyond that will continue to find ready response on that side of the House, which has heretofore avowed itself as opposed to inflation and in favor of a return to specie payments. A strong illustration of the reason for the demands of the West was made in Senator Morton's announcement that the West had increased 14,000,000 in population since January 1, 1860, and that three-fourths less there than 5,000,000 in population in the last own on this question of the increase of wealth, and it is acknowledged by the contractionists that they House, and that if it came to a vote to-morrow the policy of inflation would carry the day. Those who are opposed to any increase of the circulation are pushing the Twenty-five Million bill, because they think it recognizes the principle that there shall be no increase of the cur-On the other hand, Morton, who leads the West and South, insists that, as a redistribution of the circulation, the Twenty-five Million bill comes short nearly two-thirds of meeting the amount. If there is to be no increase but simply a redistribution of the currency. The most of those opposed to the bill prefer to leave the existing currency undisturbed, providing, however, for an increase of, say from \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000. Senator Morton is not satisfied with Sherman's bill, and, unless some compromise is agreed upon, being made to have Senator Merrimon modify his amendment, which, it is agreed, if it should pass, would render unsteady, if not seriously disarrange, banking capital and financial obligations elsewhere. It is barely possible that the splendid strategy as well as power of the inflationists may see a way in this bill of settling the question of the increase of the circulation; but if they do not accept or mould it into another form the vote of the West and South will consign it to the tomb of the Capulets. The South will, probably, be heard tomorrow, and from that sterling reserve may be expected echoes which, with those of the West, will not be silenced in defeat. The Senate ad

journed pending the discussion on the bill. The Debate on the Army Appropriation Bill and Its Passage by the House-The Fortifications.

The Army Appropriation bill, amounting to \$28,246,000, passed the House to-day substantially as it was reported by the committee. During the discussion a retrenchment of \$203,000 was effected by cutting down the appropriation for the purchase of horses \$50,000, expenses of the Orde Department \$80,000, manufacture of arms \$25,000, purchase of cavalry equipments \$35,000, and for manufacture of gun carriages \$20,000. The only increase made was \$7,000 for the Army Medical Museum Library. A reduction of over \$4,000,000

was made in the oill for the present fiscal year. The bill making appropriation for fortifications was then taken up and considered in Committee of the Whole. The only feature of importance in the discussion was on an amendment offered by Mr. Bolman, of Indiana, to reduce the appropriation for the fort at Willett's Point, New York Harbor, from \$30,000 to \$5,000. He pressed his mendment with great pertinacity, and, though he was replied to by several in opposition, he persisted in his attack upon the fortifications, this evidently being his entering wedge, and the vote weather, Archer, Hawley, of Connecticut, and W. R. Roberts defended the appropriation. Mr. Roberts, speaking in behalf of the interests of New York, said that while he admired the zeal with which Mr. Holman played the rôle of watch dog of the Treasury, he should never bark at his friends, and that while he might be excellent anthority on matters connected with the West, he knew thing whatever about the wants of a great mer-

cantile city like New York. On the vote being taken Mr. Holman's amendment was deleated by s large majority. 'The entire amount appropriated by the bill as reported to the House is nearly Sweeping Reductions in the Army Pro-

posed.

The Army Reduction bill, under consideration by the House Military Committee, has been printed for the private use of members of the committee only. It provides for sweeping reductions in the army, among others of five regiments of infantry, two cavalry and one artillery. Officers who may necessarily be affected by the reduction are to receive one year's pay on being mustered out. Important changes are also proposed in the number and mode of the selection of officers as commanding generals of the several military departments. The bill provides for the appointment of assistant surgeons and assistant quartermasters from officers who have served in the Medical and Quartermaster's departments during the late war, and that the first twenty graduates each year from the Military Abademy shall be assigned to regiments and the remainder discharged.

Labors of the House Military Committee. The House Committee on Military Affairs to-day considered the bill for the reduction of the army. There was a general expression of views, and various amendments were made and suggested. Business is not sufficiently progressed to indicate what will be the conclusions of the committee fur-ther than that, whatever reduction may be recommended in the number of infantry, cavalry and artillery regiments, it is not proposed to interfere with the pay of either officers or men, or to reduce the number of officers otherwise than as reduc tions may occur by death or other casualties. Legislative Action To Be Taken to Cor

Freet the Abuses in the Administration

of Indian Affairs.

The House Committee on Appropriations to-day turned their attention to the organization and management of the Department of the Interior. Under this department are embraced some of the most important as well as extensive services of the government, including the control of the Indians. the payment of pensions, the survey and sale of the public lands and the vast business of the Patent Office. The Secretary of the Interior and bureau officers were before the committee to-day to answer such questions as might be put to them It was shown that in most of the bureaus the business had increased in reasonable ratio. This was particularly the case in the opening up and settlement of public lands, which had necessitated a different policy toward the Indians and which required a larger outlay on account of the obligations of the government to feed a much larger number than when the lands were unoccupied and were overrun by game. The Pension Office, it was shown, was an outgrowth of the war, and, though many of the soldiers whose names were on the rolls have since died, the con-stant expansion of the scope of the provisions of the pension laws had largely increased the number of pensioners since the war, and hence the labor of the office is as great as ever. The committee were more particularly interested in the manage-ment of Indian affairs. Though the Secretary favored liberal appropriations, in the behef that the Indians would ultimately be civilized and that the present policy was the most economical, the committee differed in the matter of expense. The result of the investigations of Judge Loughridge, charged with the Indian Appropriation bill, developed many curious features in the dishursements on account of Indians, and legislative action, as stready anticipated in these despatches, is contemplated to correct some of the known abuses. The District of Columbia Investigation. The joint committee to investigate the affairs of

the District of Columbia met this afternoon in the room of the Scuate Committee on Mines and Mining, Senator Boutwell presiding, and appointed a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Boutwell, Wilson, Thurman and Hamilton, to consider the best mode of conducting the inveswell. Wilson, tigation and report to the full committee. The committee came to the conclusion that it would be best to have the investigation public to the extent of allowing to be present during sessions of the committee authorized representatives of the press and parties especially interested in the investigation, with their counsel. This, it is understood, includes not only the persons making charges against the District government, but the parties of that government affected by these accusations. The joint committee will not meet again until the sub-committee shall be ready to report.

The Sanborn Contracts. The Committee on Ways and Means to-day directed Mr. Foster to report back to the House Mr. Randall's resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish full copies of all contracts made under authority of the Treasury Department in pursuance of the act of May, 1872, and also copies of all schedules and correspondence relating to said contracts. These relate to what are known as the Sanborn contracts, and which the Secretary says he will turnish if called for. Denial of Unfriendly Correspondence

with the German Government. Secretary Fish is emphatic in denouncing as untrue the statement of the Paris Patric that "sharply worded notes have recently been exchanged between the governments of Germany and the United States:" nor is the German Minister aware of any subject of unkind feeling between the two countries.

Government Regulation of Emigrant

The Secretary of the Treasury has sent to the House Committee on Appropriations the correspondence between his department and the Department of State relative to sending experts to England to aid in framing the necessary regulations for the proper construction of emigrant vessels. In January, 1872, the British Minister, through the Department of State, submitted to Mr. Boutwell a draft to regulate the construction of emigrant vessels, which draft was prepared by the English Board of Trace, with a view of settling, by a convention between the governments of requisites of law governing the structure, equipment and management of vessels transferring emigrants between the two countries. In May, 1872, the Secretary of State transmitted to the Treasury Department a communication from the British Minister, in which, acting under instructions from Lord Granville, he formally invited the government of the United States, on the part of Her Majesty's government, to send to England experts in whom it has confidence for the purpose of completing the necessary regulations. This invitation was urgently renewed in December last. The Secretary submitted the whole subject of the propriety of the appointment in question, the number of experts and the provision to be made for them to the discretion of the committee.

Contest for the Making of the Bust of

Chief Justice Tancy. Art circles here are much excited over the contest between Jones and Simmons for the \$1,000 adorn the Supreme Court room. Mrs. Kate Sprague urges the employment of Jones, who used to live in Cincinnati, and who modelled a good bust of Judge Chase there years ago. On the other hand, Representative Frye, of Maine, who is chairman of the House wing of the Library Committee, proes that the commission be given to his towns man and personal friend, Simmons, whose busts of General Sherman and others are much liked. Stone and Rhinehart solicit the bust of Taney, but it is probable that the artist who receives the order for the bust of Chase will also receive the order for the bust of Taney.

MISS PLESSY MORDAUNT DENIES AND

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-An appeal having been made to certain mem-bers of the dramatic profession on my behalf for pecuniary assistance I beg to inform yougrateful for the generous response to it—that I grateful for the generous response to it—that I never authorized any one to make such an appeal, nor would I under any circumstances accept its results, or charity of any kind. I cannot question the motives of those who originated this idea, but allow me to assure the profession through you that my personal needs have never been and never will be brought home to them. Again thanking you for your liberal kindness, I beg to remain your obedient servant.

FEBRUARY IL 1874. PLESSY MORDAUNT.

CONNECTICUT.

Republican Nominations in Convention for State Officers.

Henry B. Harrison, of New Haven, for Governor.

HARTFORD, Peb. 11, 1874. Allyn Hall, Hartford's famous opera house and heatre, has to-day echoed with the patriotic utterances of the faithful disciples and representa tives of Connecticut republicanism. It has been the scene of the annual nominating convention of the party, and there were present about 400 delegates from different sections of the State. proceedings were harmonious except so far as the selection of candidates for some of the minor of fices was concerned. Nearly every county had a candidate, and the eulogies of the aspirants by their loyal supporters seemed to indicate that there is an abundance of pliable political material here with which to rig and sail the staunch old ship of state. The interesting features of the Convention, in fact, were combined chiefly in the industrious and persevering manner in which some of the delegates urged the claims of their favorite

Roger Averill, of Danbury, the temporary presiding officer, indulged in a speech of nope and he had observed the prospects of the party in the State were highly encouraging, and he believed that about all they need to do was to name their

that about all they need to do was to name their standard bearers, and he had no doubt but the people would trumphantly elect them in April.

GENERAL PRATT HEARD FROM.

General James F. Pratt, the hero of Rocky Hill. was on hand with his traditional white coat, and very lew matters were brought up that did not receive his careful attention. He also introduced several measures of his own into the Convention, which, according to custom and rule, were referred to the committee on the platform. Among the matters thus referred, and which the General wished acted upon, were the following:—

Resolved. That the people of the United States demand. Resolved, That the people of the United States demand an amendment of the constitution, fixing the compensation of members of Congress and other government officials, so that there may be no opportunity for another "salary grab."

tion of numbers of Congress and other government officials, so that there may be no opportunity for another
"salary grab."
Resolved, That the act of the last General Assembly,
in establishing a Board of Charities, was uncalled for by
the booke, and its provisions, it carried out, would prove
subversive of prison discipline; therefore, we carneally
call for its repeal.

Kesolved, That the project for a grand Centennial celebration in the city of Philadelphia is, to say the least, of
doubtful expediency. It would be better to leave it with
the several states to notice the anniversary of the great
event, and still better to leave it with each county to
opportunity to participate; whereas, at the meases an
one in ten thousand of the neople of this great feeling, not
one in ten thousand of the neople of this great feeling, not
one in ten thousand of the people of this great feeling, and
one in ten thousand of the people of this great feeling, not
one in ten thousand of the people of this great feeling, not
one in ten thousand of the people of this great feeling,
Resolved, That no further apportionment should be
made by the general government for the support of the
Indian tribes within our borders; that, with suitable
reservations granted them, they should be compelled to
support themselves by honest industry, and thus save to
the unitional Treasury the \$10,000,000 annually squandered by reckless and dishonest Indian Agents.

A PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The Convention was finally organized permanently by the choice of Henry P. Haven, of New London, for chairman, and, upon taking the chair, he
indulged in a speech of no moderate length. Aiter'
he had anished there were vain efforts to proceed to an informal ballot for a candidate for foverror. In the midst of the wrangle General Pratt
moved the
NOMINATION OF HENRY B. HARRISON,
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moved the NOMINATION OF HENRY B. HARRISON, of New Haven, by acclamation, and upon the motion being seconded in an able and eloquent speech by Mayor Robinson the Convention fell into line, and the nomination was at once made unani-

speech by Mayor Robinson the Convention ien into line, and the nomination was at once made unammous.

Now came the struggle for the second place on the ticket. Mr. Bent, the Middletown postmaster, said that it seemed to bim as if they had simply come here to go through the form of ratifying the plans inkid out by the republican press of Connecticut. For one, he dissented from any such proceedings, and he thought that as they came here to represent the people they should not be guided by any newspapers. His own county, he said, felt that Mr. Grisswold, of Chester, ought to be kept on the ticket for Lieutenant Governor, and in presenting his claims to the Convention the postmaster delegate was very enthusiastic and eloquent in his praises of Mr. Grisswold. Afterwards the claims of John T. Wait, of Norwich, were urged, and the latter was subsequently nominated by a vote of 298, against 50 for Mr. Grisswold. Afterwards the claims of John Q. A. Stone, of Danielsonville, for Secretary of State; David P. Nichols, of Danbury, for State Treasurer, and E. Perry Packer, of South Coventry, for Comptroller.

Mr. H. W. R. Hoyt, of Greenwich, in behalf of the Committee on Resolutions, reported the lonowing:—

The RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. H. W. R. Hoyt, of Greenwich, in behalf of the Committee on Resolutions, reported the lonowing:—

The republican party of the State of Connecticut, in Convention assembled, declares that the true can'd of satisfact, with the surface and in accordance with the sound and approved maxims of business and capable men to public office and by conducting public affairs with state in accordance with these principles the States should be let to requise their own internal affairs with state internal affairs w

dence and in accordance with the sound and approved maxims of business and political economy: that in accordance with these principles the States should be left to regulate their own internal affairs without interese, and this Convention gladly endorses the conventor of the national administration in reference to the recent election is Taxas.

of the national administration in reference to the recent ciection in Texas.

That good administration and freedom from temptation to official dishonesty can be best secured by such an organization of the civil service as shall insure a competent body of civil officers, who shall be undisturbed by the changes and temptations of active pointes.

That there ought to be no further increase of the paper currency of the country, and that the people expect from the present Congress the adoption of such measures as will forward the early resumption of specie payments. That there should be no more subsidies of public lands in the interest or private corporations; that taxation should be equal, and be laid is such a manner as least to interfere with the general prosperity, and so as to encourage the various industries.

That party organizations are useful and necessary, but that, while we are proud or the birth and history of the republican party, we recognize no such allegiance to political associations as shall prevent our fair and candid criticism of the acts of all public men; and that every case of negligence, wastefulness or dishonesty on the part of any having control of public moneys ought to be promptly investigated and severely punished without near or favor.

That we expect of our State legislators and State of.

the part of any having control of public moneys ongoto be promptly investigated and severely punished without pear of favor.

That we expect of our State legislators and State of oncers the strictest integrity and economy, the largest possible relief from the burden of taxation, the manner of public education, the preservation of the purity and freedom of the barden of the purity and shall at the same time exclude all fraudulent voting; that the sessions of our General Assembly should be short and its legislative acts tew and general that in making judicial and other legislative appointments, character and capacity should be the only qualifications considered, and that all bargains and trade for these appointments are abusive of the health of the people. Commonwealth and destructive of the interests of the people.

Plat the rightful interests of labor, in view of the present condition of the industrial classes and their relations to capital and to the great corporations of the country, demand the careful solicitate and attention the Legislature; that we recognize the wisdom and necessity of obtaining reliable statistics and information in resurt of the condition of the laboring classes upon which to base proper legislation, and we believe that an unpartial and non-partisan bureau tor that purpose is demanded alike by humanity and the best interests of

demanded alike by humanity and the best interests of the State.

That the question whether or not a convention ought to be called to revise our present State constitution should be submitted by the General Assembly to the people of the 'tate for their decision.

With these declarations we present to the Prople of Connecticut the names of the Hon. Henry B. Harrison for Governor, and of his associates on the ticket for their several offices, with pride and confidence, believing that their well known characters is a guarantee of their mithful performance of the trusts which we feel assured will be committed to them.

will be committed to them.

After the reading of the resolutions a motion was made by Mr. Maples, of Westport, to strike out that portion of the platform relating to a constitutional convention. Mayor Robinson opposed the motion, and said that the candidate for Governor, who last year in the Legislature had advocated the submission of the question of calling a constitutional convention to the people (and whose position in the matter had been sustained by a recent decision of the Supreme Court of Passacient decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania) desired the introduction of that clause of the platform, and surely the Convention could not recuse the pensilvanian could not be pensilvanian could not be pensilvanian.

form, the sact the eeg sat.

Other gentlemen, including Messrs. Marshall, of New London; Geer, of Lyme, and Douglass, of Middletown, spoke in the same voin and in favor of submitting the question to the people for their decision, and pointing out the fact that such a submission to the popular will is all the platform advantes. advocates.

The motion of Mr Maples was voted down, and the report of the committee accepted and adopted.

SMALLPOX.

Every House in South Windham, Conn., Afflicted-Proper Measures Wanted for Suppressing the Disease-The Village Doctor Sick. HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 11, 1874.

The village of South Windham, on the line of the New London Northern Ratiroad, is terribly afflicted with smallpox. It was introduced by a lady from Mystic, whose child was recovering from the malady. To-day it is reported that every family in malady. To-day it is reported that every family in the viliage has one or more cases (in one there are six), and there are fity cases in all.

Several deaths have occurred. Even the viliage physician has the disease. Nurses are present from Providence and Boston, and there is need of more. Every business place is closed, no trains stop at the place, and no communication from the octside is allowed.

The Board of Health, composed of viliagers, ignorant of the manner of crushing the epidemic, is doing something: but evidently has been incapable of taking proper measures. There are a few cases already in neighboring towns.

CHANG AND ENG.

Re-Embalming the Bodies of the Dead Twins.

Photographs and Plaster Casts of the Ligament.

NO DISSECTION YET.

Probable Result of the Surgical Examination.

PHILADRIPHIA, Peb. 12-12:15 A. M. The bodies of the Stamese twins, one of which was considerably decomposed, are now undergoing the process of re-embalmment, and the necessarily consume a period of three or four days. The full contract in the legal bond of agreement between the wives of Chang and Eng and the Philadelphia physicians, which appeared exclusively in your columns two days ago and which was reproduced in the leading journals of both cities this morning, is so binding that the Committee on Autopsy are obliged to proceed with the most extreme care. WHILE THE PROCESS OF RE-EMBALMMENT

was going on, however, photographers, draughtsmen and artists generally employed by the College of Physicians and Surgeons were kept exceedingly busy, and coth pictures and plaster casts were taken of the exact appearance of the bodies, the connecting link existing between them, of the contour of the faces, of the unprepossessing and shrunken condition of the limb; not one point was omitted that would enable the doctors to comply with the require-ments of the rigorous legal bond that would estabish success from the conception until the final fulfilment of the proceedings. THE CONNECTING LINK

was shrunken and decomposed, and the general appearance of the twins frightful. Still, as the bodies really were, so were the casts and photographs, Conformed front, contour, and perspective views were taken, and while at this time the surgical knife has played no part, there has nothing been left undone that would give to the fraternity a full and minutely accurate representation of the bodies at the time of the opening of the metallic box and prior to the application of the dissecting instrument. The knife cannot be applied for days yet to come, because the empalming fluid needs time to enable it to diffuse itself to every part. ONR LIFE IN TWO BODIES.

The general opinion of the physicians at present s that the verdict of the London doctors, rendered years ago, is correct, namely:-"The pressure of the connecting link caused the weaker of the twain to faint, and bence the blood must have flown from one to the other." It is generally believed that the extreme shrunken appearance of the communicating bond could not be so great as it is were there not within it arteries and channels of the vital fluids of life. From the proportions of the link when the twins were alive and the measurement now there is a very evident decrease, which at this premature point does much to corroborate the verdict of the London doctors. Two surgeons will take part in the autopsy, attended by two socomplished anatomists. The auties of each pair will be distinct. Report states that the knife cannot be applied until the end of the present week.

"WHEN EXTREMES MEET." Governor Kemper, of Virginia, and

tional Contab. RICHMOND, Va., Peb. 14, 1874.

A few days after the inauguration of Governor Kemper the HERALD published a lenthy telegram from this point indicating the policy of his administration, and in the same despatch the fact was stated that a meeting of a friendly nature, as well as in the interests of sectional harmony, had been arranged between the new Executive of the Old Dominion and the President of the United States. That telegram has been verified in both respects the Governor, who left here to-night for Washington, fulfilling the latter statement. The publicity given to the proposed visit by the Heralin caused a general newspaper discussion throughout the State as to the propriety of such a proceeding on Governor Kemper's part. Some organs were loud in their denunciation of the scheme, but it is gratifying to state that a large majority of the State press commended the proposed meeting of these two distinguished solders, the one the chapmage. with no small degree of interest by the people of Virginia and the whole South. I hear that General Jubal Early was opposed to the visit of Kemper, but Mr. Withers, United States Senator elect, warmly approved or it.

AN OHIO MURDERER PARDONED.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 11, 1874. William Graham, of Akron, sentenced to imprisonment for life for killing two men during the war, was pardoned out to-day by Governor Alien, after having served nine years' imprisonment.

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